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ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
THE HON. MR. A. G. STEPHEN
ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society was held at the City Hall last night, the President (the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen) in the chair. There was a large attendance of members. The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—It is gratifying to report an increase in subscriptions to the extent of \$100, but a still further increase is possible as I understand there are quite a number of Scotsmen in the Colony who are not members of the Society. I hope an effort will be made to get everyone who is eligible into the fold, and in that connection members are earnestly requested to give their assistance by bringing forward new names. In accordance with the resolution passed at our last annual meeting a draft for \$250 was forwarded to Field Marshal Earl Haig's Fund for unemployed ex-service men, and an appreciative acknowledgment of the Society's gift has since been received from London. During the year there were an unusually large number of applications for assistance from Scotsmen in distress, and you may rest assured that each case was carefully considered before relief was given. Investments remain as before, and the Ball account does not seem to me to require any comment. Our best thanks are again due to Mr. R. Bruce, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, for having audited the accounts.

Miss Marjory Jane Stuart, of the Kowloon British School, was successful in obtaining the J. R. M. Smith Scholarship, and we offer her our hearty congratulations on her achievement. (Applause.)

Saint Andrew's Day was celebrated by the usual Ball, and your Committee take this opportunity of thanking the conveners and members of the various Sub-Committees who contributed so ably to a very successful function. There are one or two old friends to whom my personal thanks are due for assistance in connection with the Ball, but as it is invidious to mention names I would ask them to accept this reference, as an appreciation of their special services. (Applause.)

The "Burns Night" Dinner, held on 25th January, at the Hongkong Hotel will long be remembered for the eloquent speech in which the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen proposed "The Immortal Memory." Mr. Stephen delighted us all by quotations from a well stored memory, of characteristic passages from the poems of our National Bard.

Death has claimed a large number of members during the past year. Mr. Murray Stewart, President of the Society in 1910, passed away in California some few months ago. He was one of the finest types of Scotsmen it was possible to meet, and his services to the Society are well known to most of those present. Sir Patrick Manson, K.C.M.G., by his study of Tropical Diseases while resident in Hongkong, raised himself to eminence in his profession, and by his death, at home the Empire loses one of its most celebrated medical specialists. Mr. J. D. Logan, a keen and active worker for the Society for many years and probably our oldest member, passed away only a few days ago, and he will be missed in connection with all matters relating to Scottish interests in this Colony. Messrs. A. Mackenzie, Frank Maitland, W. G. Lay, D. M. Mackay, J. McCorquodale and John Wilkie—old and valued members—have also been taken away, and it is fitting that this opportunity be taken of expressing our sympathy with the relatives.

Mr. D. Templeton seconded and the report and accounts were approved.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

The CHAIRMAN said he had very much pleasure in proposing the Hon. Mr. A. G. Stephen as President for the ensuing year. Mr. Stephen needed no recommendation; his ability and genial disposition were well known and all were much impressed with the ease and eloquence with which he spoke. No more popular Scotsman could be nominated for this important position. (Applause.)

Mr. R. M. Dyer, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to second that resolution. The CHAIRMAN: Though Mr. Stephen is absent from the Colony, he will be back early in November, and has informed me that, if elected, he will be proud to accept office. (Applause.)

The resolution was carried with acclamation and the CHAIRMAN intimated that he would cable the decision of the meeting to Mr. Stephen.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. G. M. Young proposed Mr. R. Sutherland as Vice-President and remarked that there was no more enthusiastic Scotsman in the Colony.

Mr. J. R. Baird seconded and the resolution was carried.

The CHAIRMAN announced, with regret, that Mr. T. W. Hill, secretary for the last three years, found it impossible to accept office for a further term. He took this opportunity of thanking Mr. Hill for his energetic work. (Applause.) The Society was very fortunate that Mr. D. K. Blair had been persuaded to stand for election as hon. secretary and he was sure, if elected, Mr. Blair would carry out the duties in his usual efficient manner. (Applause.) He proposed Mr. Blair's election.

Mr. J. McCubbin seconded and the resolution was carried.

Mr. J. W. R. McPhail was re-elected hon. treasurer, on the proposition of Mr. A. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. A. K. Henderson.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.

[BY AN ENGLISH TRAVELLER.]

Friday night is not a good time to arrive in Montreal unless you have reserved a room beforehand. The hotel people will tell you that the rooms are ten dollars a day but there are none vacant. The explanation is that U.S.A. is dry and Quebec is not. Montreal is therefore the week-end Mecca for the New Yorker, who has a car to carry him along the New York-Montreal Road. Montreal is thriving. It looks prosperous. Buildings are going up and there is an air of optimism about. Quebec is the only province which shows a surplus of five million dollars in its budget. Its financial position creates envy among the so-called dry provinces of Canada. I use the phrase "so-called" dry because it was forcibly brought to my notice in one town in Saskatchewan how easily the prohibition law is evaded. My host went out in his car and after ten minutes he returned saying he had been to a drug-gist's. Five minutes later a messenger came to the door, saying he had a telegram for Mr. X., my host. The latter took the telegram, which he showed me to be a bottle of London Gin, which he had obtained in this way from one of the leading druggists in town. It seems to me that prohibition is a grand thing in theory. Far away we get the impression of a real puritanic people determined to get rid of the cursed thing. There is something Cromwellian about the whole thing. It suggests strength of will, nobility of purpose, self-denial, hardness of character and all manner of lofty qualities. At a distance it is all very impressive and inspiring, but closer acquaintance modifies one's admiration and even turns it to contempt. Here is a people seeking abroad the reputation of the real puritan and yet snugly enjoying the pleasures of life to the full. Charles II is privately the model, though Cromwell is the outward sign.

No one wishes to go back to the privately-owned saloons but there is a strong feeling towards a system by which the Government benefits instead of the boot-legal, to a system which will put an end to the present national hypocrisy, and once again raise the law to a position where it can be enforced and respected and thus put an end to the prosecution of really decent citizens, whose conviction is merely a reflection on the law rather than on themselves. There is said to be a lot of money behind prohibition. The motor and oil interests, Ford and the Standard Oil—are both said to be in favour of the present system, for it is reasonable to suppose that if money is not spent in drink it will be spent on motor cars and petrol. If it is so it is a good thing, yet it is to believe that the mortality from alcohol is quite so staggering as the mortality from motor accidents. In the former case the weak-willed kills himself, but death is no respecter of persons where the motor-car is concerned.

Having "put over" prohibition, as the Americans say, there is now a campaign against smoking. A person is not long in the States before he is made to feel that smoking is not quite the thing. On the train he must sneak into a sort of cubby hole screened off from everything, the small place where he washes and shaves in the morning—a most depressing place. It cannot be argued that smoking would add to the dust and dirt of the carriage; it would be very difficult to swallow more dust than one does in a journey across America. A friend in California told me that if a man put up for election, his chances of success were very considerably reduced if he smoked cigarettes. In fact one might say that in America divorce has become a respectable habit and cigarette smoking an abominable vice. Now I hear that coffee drinking is the next thing to be attacked. There is apparently some insidious drug in coffee. Already some people feel quite "devilish" in defying opinion and drinking coffee three or four times a day.

There seems to be considerable scope for an American Punch which will enable people to see themselves in a proper perspective and so preserve the national sanity.

The Committee was elected by ballot. The following nominations were before the meeting: Members of the outgoing Committee: Messrs. J. Reid, W. Nicholson, Dr. G. D. R. Black and Dr. J. C. Dalmahey Allan. Additional nominees: Dr. C. Forsyth, Messrs. A. K. Henderson, G. M. Shaw, J. L. Crockett, J. E. Ross and D. Templeton.

The following were elected: Dr. C. Forsyth, Dr. G. D. R. Black, Messrs. J. Reid, W. Nicholson and A. K. Henderson.

THE ANNUAL BALL.

On the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. J. W. C. BOWMAN, it was decided to celebrate St. Andrew's Day by the usual Ball.

Mr. J. McCubbin aroused great mirth by the suggestion that at the next Ball the President and Vice-President should appear in kilts.

SCOTTISH VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

Mr. T. W. Hill, as "O.C.," made an appeal for recruits to the Scottish Company of the Volunteers. He expressed the Company's great appreciation of the generosity of individual Scotsmen who had defrayed the cost of additional equipment. It was as great a disappointment to the donors as to those responsible for the Company that the recruiting had been so bad. As the Chairman last year said, there was no reason why the Company should not be 200 strong if members would do their best to get recruits. Several new members were elected and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

MR. LESLIE E. HAYNES.

A NOTE ON HIS CAREER.

We have had many inquiries as to the Eastern connections of Mr. Leslie E. Haynes, who during the past year or two has enjoyed a great deal of publicity in the London and provincial papers for communications bearing his name as the Secretary of the Sino-British Trade Association. We had heard of Mr. Haynes as being for a short period a teacher in one of the schools of Hongkong, but we now learn from a publication called "Men of the Day" which publishes a full page, coloured portrait of him specially drawn by "Rex" (R. H. Jerrold-Nathan, R.A., medallist) that Mr. Haynes has claims to distinction as a Sinologue, notwithstanding the brief term of his residence in the East.

"Men of the Day" is an important-looking monthly publication. The July number bears on its cover a portrait of the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Reading, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and besides five full page cartoons similar to that of Mr. Haynes the magazine has numerous portraits of "men of achievement" distinguished in many walks of life.

Local interest, however, is in the achievements of Mr. Leslie E. Haynes, and his acquaintances in Hongkong and those who know of him only as Secretary of the Sino-British Trade Association will doubtless be interested to read the following biographical note which we reproduce from the magazine:—

Mr. L. E. Haynes has been well described as China's Ambassador of Trade. Mr. Haynes is the eldest son of Mr. Ernest Haynes, well-known as a connoisseur of textile art, and proceeded to the Far East on medical advice in 1911, leaving the army a few months previously. By acquiring a fluent knowledge of the Malay and Chinese languages he soon gained the confidence and respect of the Chinese (of Malaya) in which country he was planting rubber. Proceeding to China shortly afterwards, his whole time was devoted to studying the Chinese language and the Chinese people. At the request of several leading Chinese merchants in Hongkong and the Straits Settlements he returned to England in November last for the purpose of organising the Sino-British Association, which organisation he brought into being with the assistance of Mr. Douglas Halliday Macartney on the 10th December last. Mr. Haynes has published several books, less dealing with matters Chinese, the principal one being "Observations concerning Post-Bellum Problems in the Far East," published in the Federated Malay States in 1919, and reprinted and revised in Hongkong in 1921. His many contributions to the London Press are well-known and have been reprinted and translated in the principal vernacular newspapers in the Far East. His hobbies are music, ancient Chinese literature, and lawn tennis.

The man who in a space of four years, in the intervals of earning a living at planting or teaching in an Anglo-Chinese school, is able to acquire a fluent knowledge of the Malay and Chinese languages, to the extent in the latter case of making "ancient Chinese literature" a hobby, is certainly entitled to rank among "men of achievement."

A BRIBERY CHARGE.

OPIUM SMUGGLER'S ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO BRIBE A CONSTABLE.

A Chinese, who was found in possession of 23 tael of raw opium, valued at \$40, at the Star Ferry Wharf, Kowloon, is alleged to have increased the enormity of the offence by bribing an Indian Constable with \$30. Should this latter charge be proved the defendant will have to be sent for trial before a jury at the next Criminal Sessions.

Giving evidence before Mr. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday, the Indian constable, No. 271, said that on the previous day he saw the defendant come out of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises and walk towards the Star Ferry Wharf. He had a small parcel wrapped in paper under his left arm. The constable asked the man what the parcel contained.

The Magistrate: What made you suspicious?

The witness: I suspected him. He was making peculiar movements and appeared nervous.

Continuing, the witness said the defendant said the parcel contained "something good to eat." "What good?" queried the constable. The defendant, who was walking with another man, said "What I have got is the same as the other man's parcel, ask him and he will show you what it is." Witness finally took the parcel from him and discovered it to contain opium. On the way to the Police Station the defendant offered him \$15, saying "give me a chance." A little further along the defendant doubled the offer, saying "if you will release me I will give you \$30 altogether." Witness took the notes from him and handed them over to Inspector Grant in the Water Police Station.

The defendant denied the charge of bribery and said he did not offer any money at all.

After Inspector Grant had given evidence of receiving the money, the case was put back until this morning for the Sergeant Interpreter to attend Court.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STUDENTS' SERVICES ASSOCIATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR—I shall be grateful if you will allow me space in your columns to clear up difficulties which appear to have arisen in certain sections of the Colony with reference to the Students' Services Association. The object of this Association is to provide "A University Sermon" on each Sunday during term time on lines similar as far as possible, having reference to local conditions, to the University Sermon preached at Oxford and Cambridge. Our efforts, in the first place, must of necessity be experimental, but thanks to the courtesy of the authorities of the Rhenish Mission Church Building in Bonham Road, as well as to the generosity of Sir Paul Chater, we are able to continue the experiment for one more year. Our great hope is that these sermons may form a link between the Colony and the University, and may perhaps be a means of bringing the Colony to realise more fully that this is a University town, and that there are opportunities in a University town which are not to be found elsewhere. We hope that the clergy and ministers of all denominations as well as the leading laymen in the Colony will preach during the year on subjects of real importance in relation to modern thought, and we hope that the Colony as a whole will avail itself of the opportunity of hearing these sermons. The programme is being printed for the year, and I shall be pleased to send a copy to anyone who is interested. This also will appear each week under the advertisement of "Church Services" in your paper. From this it will be seen that to-morrow the preacher will be the Rev. W. T. Featherstone, M.A., Headmaster of the Diocesan Boys' School, who is taking for his subject "The position of the modern Churchman." I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,

A. E. PERRY.

Hon. Secretary,
Students' Services Association,
Hongkong, September 22nd.

THIEVING ON THE "EMPERESS OF CANADA."

RED-LINEN TIED ROUND MAN'S WAIST.

At the request of Mr. J. B. McHale, Assistant Chief Steward on the s.s. *Empress of Canada*, the police, yesterday, charged a young unemployed Chinese, named Ah Kam, with the theft of two towels and one bed-sheet. The case was heard before Mr. R. E. Lindsell.

Sub-Inspector Grant said the articles were found round the accused's waist. In answer to the charge the defendant said he found that the things had been left behind by one of the foks. He thought they were not wanted.

The Magistrate: That they were not wanted indeed! Besides, what right had you on board at all?

In reply, the accused said he had been employed on board for two days doing odd jobs.

The Magistrate: Who took you on board?

The accused: A friend employed on the ship. I don't know his name.

The Magistrate: That will do. You will go to prison for four weeks.

A COMPLAINANT'S FIRST DUTY.

Mr. G. A. Walker, Traffic Superintendent of the Kowloon-Canton Railway, was the complainant in a case at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, when a Chinese was charged before Mr. Hamilton, with the theft of two lengths of chain, the property of the Railway Company.

Inspector Aris explained to the Magistrate that Mr. Walker was very busy that morning and could not attend Court; if, however, his services were required he would make an appearance.

The Magistrate: Give Mr. Walker my compliments and tell him if he does not appear I shall have to discharge the man. It is his first duty to attend Court. The case is adjourned until to-morrow morning.

The defendant was released on bail of \$25.

"THE LAND OF HOPE."

That elusive thing, the spirit of the alums, was caught by the camera in the filming of one scene in "The Land of Hope," Alice Brady's latest picture which is being shown at the World Theatre. Just as the atmosphere of some of the scenes of "Humoresque" was a contributory factor in the success of that screen drama, so it will prove to be no less important in Alice Brady's present vehicle. In the great shop scene, Fannie and Fred, Hattian, two of the three authors who wrote "The Land of Hope," and E. H. Griffith, the Director, created a picture of exceptional power. It is a fur shop of the lowest order, a bleak, sordid and smoke-stained den, where gaunt and dreary men and women slave over bits of paper cut from cast-off garments or stitched from ash-bins. Blocker Street and Lower Third Avenue in New York City, know just such places. It is here that Miss Brady, as Marya, and Jason Roberts, as Susha, the young immigrants, are brought by their friends.

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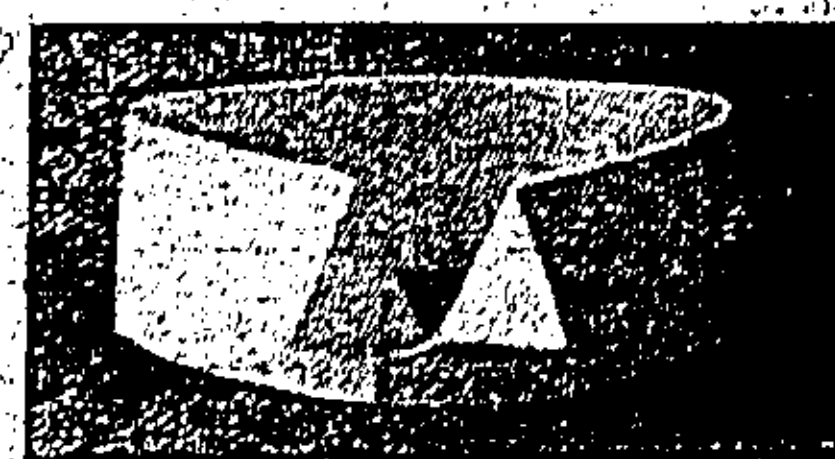
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[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE NEAR EAST WAR CLOUD.
GREEK 1923 CONSRIPTS CALLED UP.

LONDON, September 21st.

Advices from Athens state that the 1923 conscripts have been called up.

OMINOUS DECLARATIONS BY
KEMALISTS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21st.

In a Kemalist circle a pessimistic outlook prevails. They declare that unless they receive assurances and guarantees from the Allies that the Thrace question will be settled in their favour, it will be impossible to restrain the army's victorious march forward and the responsibility for the consequences will fall on the Powers. They also state that unless pledges are forthcoming within the next forty-eight hours, a serious situation will arise.

BOLSHEVIKS PREPARING TO ASSIST
KEMALISTS.

The Soviet Government is reported to be buying great quantities of arms in Italy, including armoured cars, lorries, motor cars and machine-guns. It is believed these purchases are for the purpose of facilitating Bolshevik co-operation with the Kemalists.

FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER'S
INTERVIEW WITH KEMAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21st.

The French High Commissioner, Gen. Pelle, has returned from Smyrna, where he interviewed Kemal Pasha. General Pelle considered the results satisfactory.

BRITISH LABOUR PARTY'S REPLY
TO A.L.P. AND N.Z.L.P.

LONDON, September 21st.

In replying to cables from the Australian and New Zealand Labour Parties, asking for the British Labour view on the Turkish situation, the British Labour Party cabled: "British Labour is opposed to any war in the Near East and believes the only effective way of avoiding it is by reference of the dispute to the League of Nations, wherein Turkey, Russia and Germany should be included. We are strongly opposed to Great Britain meeting individually and demand a settlement by discussion and agreement."

INDIAN MOSLEM MEMBERS'
VIEWS.

SIMLA, September 21st.

The twenty-five Moslem Members of the Indian Legislature who waited on the Viceroy, yesterday, with regard to the Near East, were of opinion that the essential conditions of peace with Turkey were, that the Turks should have sovereignty in Thrace, including Adrianople, Constantinople and Asia Minor, with Smyrna included. Measures should be settled for the protection of minorities and the Straits should be restored to Turkey, on the latter furnishing guarantees.

The settlement in regard to the Straits should safeguard Constantinople from sudden attack by enemies. The Indian Moslems should be associated with the peace discussion.

DIFFICULT SITUATION LIKELY TO
ARISE IN INDIA.

SIMLA, September 21st.

Responsible opinion in India views the possibility of a Turco-British conflict with grave apprehension. In the event of such a conflict, all moderate co-operating Moslems will be almost forced to desert the Government of India, thereby giving non-co-operation a strong new lease of life, which would be a disaster to India.

EARLIER CABLES.

KEMALISTS ON EDGE OF NEUTRAL
ZONE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21st.

The French and Italian detachments and flags were today removed from Ismid, the Dardanelles, and the neutral zone on orders from their respective Governments. The lines are now held exclusively by British troops, supported by the combined Atlantic and Mediterranean Fleets.

The Kemalists are reported to have reached the neutral zone of the Dardanelles, and the next few hours will show whether they contemplate action. The Kemalists representative at Constantinople declined to pledge that the Kemalists would respect the neutral zone, although he was warned that an offensive would mean war with Britain. It is hoped, nevertheless, that friendly outside counsels will deter Kemal from an actual breach.

ANGORA DETERMINED TO OCCUPY
THRACE.

LATER.

Hamid Bey, the Angoran representative, interviewed, entertained scant hope of a successful outcome of the conference between the French High Commissioner and Mustapha Kemal, because nothing will alter Angora's determination to occupy Thrace. The Angora Assembly, by an overwhelming majority, authorised Kemal to continue the war until the achievement of the national aims.

SMYRNA REFUGEES' AWFUL
PLIGHT.

The British, French, and Italian Consuls at Smyrna have wired to the High Commissioners at Constantinople stating that two hundred thousand Christians are still lying on the foreshore at Smyrna awaiting help, and insisting upon urgent action, otherwise nobody will survive.

"MINERS' FEDERATION AGAINST
WAR."

LONDON, September 21st.

The Executive of the Miners' Federation has passed a resolution against the war policy of the Government as regards the Near East.

"LABOUR'S PEACE POLICY."

LATER.

Mr. Lloyd George, accompanied by Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Robert Horne, and Sir Worthington Evans, received a deputation of thirty members of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, who voiced Labour's uncompromising peace policy in regard to the Near East.

Mr. Lloyd George, replying, explained the Cabinet's well-known views. He is understood to have pointed out that peace was always their aim, and contended that it was partly due to the Government's prompt action that the position was easier.

KEMALISTS MAY NOT ATTACK
ALLIES.

ADANA, September 21st.

According to a message from Smyrna, Kemalists have arrived, and it is reported, but not confirmed, that Smyrna will henceforth be the Nationalists' headquarters. Authoritative quarters here express the view that the Turks will not attack the Allied troops in the neutral zone, which Turkey does not intend at present attempting to re-occupy. The Allies will possibly be requested to permit a crossing of the Straits in order to end the alleged Greek outrages in Thrace.

POSSIBILITY OF A PEACEFUL
SETTLEMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21st.

The Kemalists have not made a fresh move in the direction of the neutral zone during the past twenty-four hours, and it is hoped by well-informed persons that the question will be settled peacefully if the guarantees demanded by the Kemalists for immediate Greek evacuation of Thrace are forthcoming.

ANGORA'S CONDITIONS DEFINED.

PARIS, September 22nd.

An inspired statement says that the British resolve to keep troops in the Asiatic zone has unfavourably impressed French and Italian circles, but understands that Angora will refrain, at least for some days, from any imprudent move. The French Government has reason to believe that Angora will not participate in a peace conference unless formally assured of recognition of her claim to the Maritza frontier and the restoration of Adrianople. The communiqué concludes with a suggestion for an Allied conference on this basis.

DANISH BANK RECONSTRUCTION.

COPENHAGEN, September 21st.

The Folkething and the Landsting have unanimously adopted the Bills for the reorganisation of the Landmann's Bank and the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry into its affairs. The Government will subscribe forty million kroner in preference shares, and the East Asiatic Company and the Great Northern Telegraph Company will each subscribe thirty millions as a reserve fund for the Landmann's Bank. The new Board will not comprise more than nine members, the majority to be designated by the Government.

COUNCIL OF THE L.O.N.

TWO MORE NON-PERMANENT
MEMBERS.

GENEVA, September 21st.

In conformity with a joint proposal of Lord Balfour and M. Bourgeois, the First Commission of the League of Nations decided to increase the non-permanent members of the Council from four to six.

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLE IN
WALES.COLLIERIES AND STEEL WORKS
CLOSE DOWN.

LONDON, September 21st.

The Ebbw Vale Collieries and Steel Works, employing over 10,000 men, is closing indefinitely, following a wage dispute and a twenty-four hours' strike.

OBITUARY.

SIR JULIAN CORBETT.

LONDON, September 21st.

The death has occurred of Sir Julian Corbett. (Sir Julian Stafford Corbett, born 1864, called to the Bar 1877, knighted 1917, was historian, novelist and journalist. He held the post of Director of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence.)

LATEST CABLES.

TO AVOID NEW U.S.A. TARIFF
DUTIES.

LINERS RACING AGAINST TIME.

NEW YORK, September 21st.

Unprecedented activity is reported at Custom House bonded warehouses, owing to merchants hastening to clear goods before the operation of the new tariff at midnight. Duties amounting to \$3,000,000 have been paid into the Treasury on goods withdrawn within the past few days. Some liners are proceeding at full speed to New York, with merchandise, and may reach their goal by a matter of minutes.

TRANSATLANTIC CARGOES WHICH
MUST PAY NEW TARIFF RATE.

NEW YORK, September 21st.

Thousands of tons of foreign goods, representing many millions of dollars, aboard transatlantic steamers, will be subject to higher duties under the new tariff law, owing to failure of the steamers to arrive before midnight, when the tariff came into operation. The steamers concerned are the Rotterdam, Mauretania, Baltic, Lapland, Scythia and Bourdonnais, also, perhaps a hundred ordinary cargo steamers trading on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS'
DISCUSSIONS.FRENCH SENATOR'S RESOLUTION
ADOPTED.

GENEVA, September 21st.

After whole-hearted support by Dr. Fisher, Lord Robert Cecil and other prominent members of the Disarmament Commission of the League of Nations adopted the resolution proposed by the French Senator M. de Jouvenel in favour of the vital questions of reparations and inter-Allied debts also exchanges and world unemployment being discussed by Governments besides the European powers hitherto concerned. The resolution counsels the Assembly to be ready to help if asked.

IRISH CONSTITUTION BILL.

DAIL PASSES SECOND READING.

LONDON, September 21st.

The Dail Eireann passed the second reading of the Constitution Bill by 47 votes to 19.

EARLIER CABLES.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR LENIN.

RIGA, September 21st.

M. Kameneff has been appointed as substitute for M. Lenin on the Council of Commissaries and Honour and the Defence Council.

AMERICAN WHEAT GAMBLING

RESTRICTIVE MEASURE SIGNED
BY PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, September 21st.

President Harding has signed the Bill regulating trading in grain futures. The Bill is to be effective from October 1st.

NEW AERIAL RECORD.

ETAMPES, September 21st.

Sadi Lecoq, the well-known aviator, broke the world's aeroplane speed record by covering 213 miles in an hour.

DUTCH AEROPLANE
DISASTER.

AMSTERDAM, September 21st.

A military aeroplane nose-dived into the Zuider Zee near Den Helder, the pilot and observer being drowned.

GERMAN BANK RATE RAISED.

BERLIN, September 21st.

The Reichsbank has raised its discount from seven to eight per cent.

FORD WORKS RESTARTING

DETROIT, September 21st.

The Ford motor-works are re-starting now that coal is available.

PRESIDENT SIGNS U.S.A.
TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, September 21st.

President Harding has signed the Tariff Bill.

RUSSIA'S OIL FIELDS.

SAFEGUARDING INDUSTRIAL
INTERESTS.

PARIS, September 21st.

The industrial concerns interested in the Russian oil-fields have formed a committee to safeguard their rights and interests.

INDIA AND JAPAN.

A COMPARISON BY AN INDIAN.

[FROM THE CALCUTTA "ENGLISHMAN."]

Both India and Japan are oriental countries; both have been dominated by the great ideal of Gautama Buddha. His religion has now fled from India, yet it has left behind it the doctrine of Karma, incorporated in the every-day cult of the population, but Buddha's creed still extends its sway over half the population of the land of the Rising Sun. If the people of India are communicative and emotional, those of Japan are reticent and practical. They are not influenced by that spirit of conservatism which marks India, and it is the lack of that sluggish quality, that accounts for their meteoric progress in every phase of their national existence. Half a century's exertion has placed them in the forefront of civilisation. Today they are a nation whose friendship England, values, and whose power America dreads.

The commerce of Japan is now spreading over the whole globe. Her wares, both artistic and useful have overflooded the East, and have reached the Far West. The days of her renaissance and those of India are almost synchronous, but India's progress in comparison with that of the Japanese is insignificant. Education in their island is obligatory. Women suffer from no handicaps. The country is fully organised in all the departments of life. Everything moves there with clock-work precision. Work is their soul—work that the Geta has extolled—work through which nirvana is attained. Every home in Japan is fitted up with the machinery of one industry or another. Every Japanese lives to, and with, some purpose. The secret of their country's success lies in the exercise of her practical sagacity, in her realisation of the world's ways, and affairs, in her adaptation to the modern conditions of our globe, in her motion along with the times and in her adoption of the fruits and the methods of modern science. It denotes a process which has not, and cannot have within its sphere anything that is biased, superstitious or conservative in character. It denotes an open mind, a philosophic and rational mind, which must be the gift of the Buddhist's system, that the missionaries of Asoka bore to the remotest and the Eastern Hemisphere. Its seeds fructified in Japan, and the land of its birth starved itself.

INDIAN CONSERVATISM.

Conservatism is a sort of inertia that pervades an unimproved soul. It has been superseded in every country by a new order of things and progress. What was the virtue of one age has proved a clog in another. The history of India has been a history of conservatism for the last two thousand years. Hence, it is a history of failure, of national inertia, of national stagnation and national decay. No progressive movement has ever been suffered to absorb the whole peninsula. India's renaissance during the last few centuries has been of a religious, social and literary character, except in the case of Sikhism which partook of military character, ultimately founding a kingdom in the Punjab. An industrial renaissance like that of Japan is only in a state of embryo. The movements of Ramani, Kavi, Chaitanya and those of Ram Mohan, Keshav and Doyanand in modern times have found their grave in the innate conservatism of the Indian mind which appears, and reappears in mis-shape, and then lead a final quietus to every upheaval in favour of national progress. It has precluded a vast mass of human beings from embracing the truth, and from assuming that dignity of man which springs from its adoption.

Patriotism has tinted our vision enough to behold in ourselves a race of angels, and overlook all Our shortcomings! Every folly appears as a grand virtue! Criticism is dishonest! We need no correction—no reform! Our civilisation is the best in the world! It requires neither any complement nor any supplement! We are the future teachers of the world! All this is pleaded with such force and earnestness by the most intellectual of Indians that one seems to lose faith in one's own judgment, and one begins to soliloquise whether the West has not really gone to such moral rack and ruin as to call forth the aid of the East in her spiritual restoration.

JAPAN'S ADAPTABILITY.

Not that Japan had no race-pretensions. But the moment she came in contact with a new civilisation—the civilisation of Europe—she bent her knee. She appreciated its superiority and strained every nerve to embody it in her own to strengthen and consolidate the latter. She did not arrogate to herself the position of a world-teacher but assumed the humble attitude of the disciple, and set about improving every nook and corner of her house. She passed through her ordeal in two of her great wars and received her hall mark from the nations of Europe. Half a century with an open and earnest mind was enough to cinel out her nationhood. She did not waver. She did not flinch. She had no divided counsel. In an accord, in close harmony, she worked for her national destiny, and she carved it out. The whole nation worked as one man, and there was no force in the world to thwart her will or to dog the wheel of her progress. She knew how to go about her business. She acted with the light she received from Gautama. No reform ever so radical, no change ever so sweeping staggered her on her onward course. Once, when it was decided that meat was good for her people, she ordered ship-loads of it from Australia. On another occasion when her biologists discovered that distant blood was good for the growth of the nation, she sent for brides from foreign shores. When her children discovered the utility and fitness of the European costume, they adopted it as their national dress, and relegated the old-fashioned kimono to their bed-rooms and dormitories. When they realised that education was equally good for men and women, they over-rode

the prejudice of ages, and freely gave to their sisters. When they found out the merit of modern navy, they bodily supplanted them to their country from Europe. In due course, they introduced into their country machinery for the manufacture of small articles, of which there are hardly any that she does not make. She is notably the country of small but beautiful manufactures. She is at the present moment importing into India all she used to buy from Germany. She excels in many arts, and notably in the manufacture of silk, and lacquered ware. The list of her useful articles is inexhaustible. There is not a sphere of art or work that her ingenious hands have not touched and lent the finishing stroke. Her ships, her engines of war, pharmaceutical productions, her surgical instruments are wonders of wonders.

ALL IN FIFTY YEARS!

It is a miracle of miracles! And what is the magic wand that produced this miracle? A national mind! A truth-seeking mind! An unbiased mind! A mind that had no taint of conservatism! A logical mind! A vision that is not perverted by fable, myth, sophistry, and jaded metaphysics! A mind that the Japanese people inherited from the apostles of Gautama Buddha!

BASIS OF INDIAN POLITY.

The progress and civilisation of India must be traced back to the Buddhist period of her history. She was above conservatism in those days. This tract of the mind is not compatible with knowledge and light which played the paramount parts in the social and political affairs of those times. Buddha himself started life with the most stupendous efforts after the search of truth. The powers of his mind for reasoning and argumentation were super-human. For full six years, he meditated upon, and cogitated as to what was truth and what not. Eventually he came out with his wonderful system, based absolutely on logic and reason and it seems he has transmitted a spark of his argumentative genius and his doctrine of "Karma" (action) specially to his Japanese devotees. India, on the dissolution of the Buddhist faith, adopted not the pure religion, of the "Vedas" nor the same philosophy of "Patanjali" but a corrupt compound of the Vedas, the philosophies, ever so conflicting with each other, fables of mythology and the stories of the epic, all the available tit-bits—in fact, anything and everything convenient, that offers itself to be retailed, in the name of religion. She evolved a system replete with concessions in which the voice of truth was drowned. It is one and the same system that calls each man *Narayana* of God, and condemns the same individual as a pariah that teaches that God is indivisible, omnipotent and omnipresent, before whom there is no other God, and in the same breath instructs the worship of every fetish that one can pick up on Earth. The masses are under the influence of this religion; the half-educated have the vanity of fanning its dying embers and the cultured patriot, half hereditarily, half by motive, finds it quipping in making stirring appeals to the spirit of conservatism that this religion has engendered!

There is none to assume the role of the eye-opener of the people.

PROGRESS OF DECLINE.

India is organically opposed to the adoption even of the best traits of Western civilisation. She is either oblivious or unconcerned of Japan's secret of success, which lies in nothing so much as in the assimilation of Western methods and Western ideals. India's patriots will doom her to the permanency of that malady which cries for a radical cure. India had begun, slowly to realise that her conservatism was killing her, but that realisation has received a set-back in consequence of the propaganda for sending people back to their primitive life and primitive costume for changing the ideal of civilisation itself, and for introducing the simplest institutions, all her own. The case for it is to be made out in all its bearings in respect of her increased population, and of humanity, at large, to which we are linked in this age of internationalism. The sum total of the maxims of the Indian patriot is that the politics of a country can be shaped by her economies, that they are inter-dependent. Admitting its truth, it will be largely liberalised by the adoption of Western machinery and Western arts. Take the case of the spinning wheel. Is not fighting Manchester with it much like fighting a nation, furnished with modern armaments, with the *Souths* long bow? Would it not be more expedient to advise the nation to found factories and mills to manufacture both yarns and fabrics, and supply the needs of India from within her own doors? Such a counsel coming from the Mahatma who is a power in the land would have been promptly accepted by the capitalistic races of India, advancing her considerably in the world's estimation. It would also, have been far better for India had the present political movement steered itself clear of any question of ideal, so far as civilisation was concerned. Its foundation on an orthodox basis appears to be an impediment to national progress, both economic and social.

Nobody ever for a moment harbours the idea of adopting the vices that have sprung up in the wake of Western civilisation in India, but undoubtedly one should stand for the valour, the energy, the arts and the industries of the West. The idea of a modern nationhood is associated with a well-organised army, navy, marine, ships, dockyards, mills, factories, costumes, uniforms, dresses, furniture, arts, industries, universities, parliaments, libraries, electrical appliances, and all possible facilities and amenities of life. If India does not accept a complete programme for these innovations, she will not only perpetuate the burden of her poverty and misery but fail to receive any recognition from the world.

(Continued as foot of next column.)

FAR EASTERN CABLE
NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
REORGANISATION.ALL FAR EAST BRANCHES REOPEN
WITHIN FEW DAYS.

PARIS, September 21st.

The newspaper *Liberte* states that the Minister of Finance has approved of the reorganisation scheme for the Banque Industrielle de Chine. All branches in the Far East are reopening within a few days.

AMERICAN TARIFF REVISION.

RATES AGREED UPON IN
CONFERENCE.

An Associated Press cable to Manila dated Washington, September 18th, said: "Treasury experts to-day figured that the new tariff measure will yield an annual return of \$400,000,000 under the present volume of trade. This is \$44,000,000 more than the Underwood bill and the republican emergency measure acting together."

Final action in the House is expected to-morrow within four hours of general debate, which was agreed upon. It will then be sent immediately to the Senate where it will be debated for several days. The discussion is expected to bring out much campaign eloquence as the bill is certain to become the chief issue in the Congressional and Senatorial campaigns. The tariff rates agreed upon in conference include the following:—

Eggs in the shell, eight cents a dozen; rice two cents a pound; pineapples three quarters of a cent each; coconut meal shredded three and a half cents a pound; peanuts unshelled, three cents a pound; shelled four cents a pound; walnuts unshelled, four cents, shelled twelve cents a pound; sugar 2.30 a pound full duty. Cuban raw 1.75; maple sugar four cents a pound; candy and confectionary forty per cent. *ad valorem*; chenille axminster carpets and rugs fifty-five per cent.; linen cloth fifty to fifty-five per cent.; silk cloth fifty-five per cent.; clothing sixty per cent.; wrapped tobacco, unstemmed, two dollars and ten cents a pound; stemmed, two dollars and seventy-five cents a pound; unstemmed thirty-five cents a pound; cigars and cigarettes four dollars and fifty cents a pound and twenty-five per cent.

Cottonseed oil three cents a pound; coconut oil two cents a pound; peanut oil four cents a pound; soy bean oil two and one-half cents a pound.

The free list includes the following: Binder twine from Manila hemp, from New Zealand hemp, from sisal grass; agricultural implements; linotype machines; typewriters; newsprint paper; hides; oilcake meal; oil cake; raw silk cocoons; silk waste and tea.

REBUILDING DEVASTATED
FRANCE.

M. Reibel, Minister of the Liberated Regions of France, has given in an interview some remarkable details of the rapidity with which the work of reconstruction is being pushed forward in the devastated districts in France. The number of municipalities which had to be evacuated numbered 3,233 and 3,233 municipalities have been already re-established. Of schools there were 7,395 before the war, and by June 1st, 7,035 had already been re-opened. The population of the devastated areas was 4,000,303; to-day it is 681,153 short of that total. The area destroyed was over eight and a-half million acres. More than seven and three-quarter million acres have been cleared of shells and trenches. Of houses, 244,000 had been destroyed and 410,719 damaged. To-day 207,179 have risen, whole again, while 131,428 have been repaired. At the Armistice the deficit in live-stock was: Cattle, 836,000; horses, mules, etc., 375,000, which meant that the original stock had been practically wiped out. On June 1st the figures were: Cattle, 433,470; horses, mules, etc., 275,000; sheep and goats, 336,810; pigs, 174,855. Of the four and a-half thousand bridges, viaducts, etc., destroyed, up to a thousand have been rebuilt or repaired.

Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Second Magistrate at the Police Court, has resumed his seat on the bench, after an absence of about ten days through indisposition.

The arrival in China of Mr. Arthur D. Prince, General Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, A.F. and A.M., is an event of historic importance. Reuter's correspondent at Peking says, as it is the first occasion, on which a Grand Master of this Order has visited China. The Most Worshipful Grand Master was to consecrate the Hykes Memorial Lodge, Tientsin, on Wednesday, September 20th, and on the following day be present at the installation of officers of International Lodge, Peking. On Friday there was to be an exemplification of the work and a banquet, probably at the Peking Hotel.

rest of the civilised world. A primitive civilisation will not conduce to her happiness or progress. It will simply prove a bondage and helotage for a crumb of bread and a yard of covering.

It is high time that India shook off her lethargy, and did away with every pernicious custom. If early marriage is mischievous to strength, efficiency and longevity stamp it out. If caste is unreasonable, let it go. If Western civilisation is good, adopt it. If manufacture is necessary, have a network of mills and factories. Let each and every industry be established in India. She has gold. She has her hoarded precious metal. She has men. Mobilise them, and wipe out India's reproach of shyness and inertia.

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The large bottle contains 75 average doses. The Syrup is also sold in Tablet form.

Take-MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

SCHOOLBOY ON THE CHOICE OF A PROFESSION.

WHAT THEY WANT TO BE:

Do boys know enough about their future profession, before they leave school? A schoolboy of 17 writes in a London paper:

I have frequently asked boys at the school: "What are you going in for?" They usually answer: "Engineering," "Business," or "I don't know."

When I have gone into the subject deeper it appears that they do not know anything about the actual kind of work, if any, that they will take up when they have completed their training.

Boys do not, in my opinion, see enough of the work that they think they would like to take up when they leave school. It is not until they have themselves begun work that they realise whether they are fitted for it or not.

It was mainly this ignorance that led me to revive a "scientific society" in the school which had succumbed to the effects of the war.

One of its chief activities had been to visit some works or factory every Saturday morning. By seeing the actual work done in each trade boys have a good chance of deciding whether they would like to go in for a particular trade or not.

Even if seeing these works does not help boys to decide on a suitable career, they learn a lot of interesting things about articles with which they come in contact every day of their lives.

For instance, we have lately visited a mineral-water works, gas works, power station, telephone exchange, margarine works, pharmaceutical laboratories, gramophone works, biscuit works and many others.

Besides these visits, lectures on scientific subjects are arranged. Recently we have had lectures and demonstrations on wireless telegraphy and telephony, railways, and the dispersion of fog by electricity—a subject of interest to every Londoner.

As visits of this kind have such a high educational value—many important things are learnt without any "swotting"—it is not time that societies of this sort were a necessary part of all schools and not left solely to the initiative of a few boys?

When a boy has left school he has no time for such visits, and it is not until then that he realises their value.

Firms give very helpful co-operation, for they realise that the knowledge thus gained is indirectly beneficial to them, as it tends to increase the efficiency of boys who are now at school.

"STARVING" GERMANY. TRAVELLERS' MEALS.

A contributor to the *Tageblatt* related the following story about starving Germany. In Frankfurt he had sat, while waiting for his train, at the same table as a lady and her little son, who were eating scrambled eggs with ham. It was a goodly portion and was eaten with a good appetite.

In a short time the train arrived. The three got into the same carriage and proceeded to the restaurant-car for midday luncheon. They sat at the same table and partook of tomato soup, baked plaice, roast veal with two vegetables, rice pudding with raspberry sauce. The conversation, of course, turned on the high price for food and ended with the usual expression: "The enemy wants to starve us out." After luncheon was over the lady, on returning to her compartment, opened a travelling case filled to the top with sandwich rolls containing meat or ham. She took one and gave one to her little boy.

The contributor to the *Tageblatt* became intrigued and asked what this third meal might be called, explaining at the same time that there were many meals in Germany, but they all had a name. There was first breakfast, then second breakfast, then midday dinner, then afternoon coffee, then 6 o'clock rolls, with meat or cheese, then supper, and lastly the blood-sausage rolls which one took while listening to "Tristan." The lady laughed and answered simply, "It isn't a meal; it is only a snack put on top."

"IF YOU WERE THE KING—" ALFONSO TELLS A STORY AGAINST HIMSELF.

King Alfonso, who has been staying at Deauville, tells the following amusing story against himself.

During his morning ride in the vicinity of the Chateau de Clairesfontaine, he noticed by the roadside four little girls who were staring at him with all their might.

"Vive le Roi!" cried the eldest of the four, a child apparently about eight years of age.

The King rode up and smilingly handed her a 50-franc note. Thereupon the youngest of the quartette, a pretty child of six or seven, cried: "There you see, Loulou! I was quite right, he is not the King at all!"

"And why not?" asked the Sovereign.

"Why?" said the child. "First of all because you have not got a crown on your head; and also, because you have given money to Loulou."

"If you were the King, you would not have been surprised and glad that she cried, 'Vive le Roi!' and then, kings are better-looking than you are, I am quite sure."

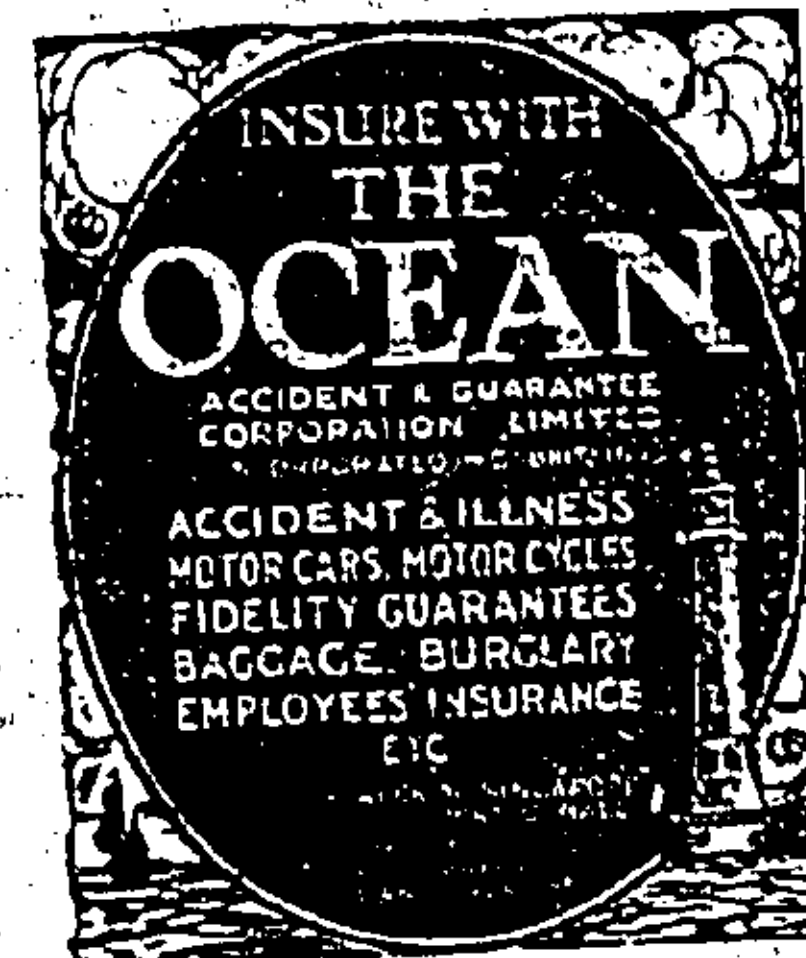
"Work hard, play hard, and, if needs be when the time comes, fight hard, and you will not have lived in vain," said Admiral of the Fleet Lord Wester Wemyss, who presented prizes to successful cadets at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, last month.



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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 21st.
Ataka, British str., 3,135 tons, Capt. J. S. Satterley, from Balikpapan, with bulk oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
2nd Pat Tai, Chinese str., 454 tons, Capt. Lam Ng Wu, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Wai Hing & Co.

September 22nd.

Batung, Danish m.s., 1,725 tons, Capt. N. M. Jensen, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—John Manners & Co.
Fookang, British str., 1,947 tons, Capt. F. Mooney, from Mojil, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Glenough, British str., 3,580 tons, Capt. O. O. Simpson, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.

Hibyang, British str., 1,382 tons, Capt. W. H. Bennett, from Saigon, with rice.—Fook Tai Cheong.

Huangang, British str., 1,207 tons, Capt. J. B. Shadner, from Chinwangtao, with coal.—B. & S.

Harold Doherty, British str., 2,823 tons, Capt. D. Clinton, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Robert Dollar & Co.

Ikumasa Maru, Japanese str., 1,662 tons, Capt. K. Miyakawa, from Miike, with coal.—M. B. K.

Liangleong, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. McCulloch, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Janan, British str., from Canton.

Aile, British str., 3,135 tons, Capt. J. T. Kinley, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—China Mail S.S. Co.

Sunka Maru, Japanese str., 1,508 tons, Capt. J. Furukawa, from Hongkong, with coal.—M. B. K.

Stanley, American str., 4,712 tons, Capt. M. E. Hantley, from New York, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.

Volcanus, Dutch str., from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

September 21st.
Hagye Maru, for Singapore.

September 22nd.
Batung, for Swatow.
Empress of Canada, for Shanghai.
Huanan, for K. C. Wan.
Hikoku, for Canton.
Hong Kong, for Swatow.
Hong Kong, for Keelung.
Kaku Maru, for Takao.
President McKinley, for Shanghai.
Prosper, for Saigon.
Taiwan, for Canton.
Volcanus, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per s.s. **Nile**, on September 22nd:—Mrs. M. M. Grosvenor, Miss Grosvenor and Mr. U. Day.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. **Empress of Russia** arrived at Shanghai on September 22nd, 2.30 p.m., leaves Shanghai on September 23rd, 11 a.m., and is due at Manila on September 26th, 6 a.m.

The s.s. **Teiresias** (Blue Funnel) for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp left Shanghai on September 21st, and is due here to-day.

The s.s. **Meuter** (Blue Funnel) left Port Said on September 17th for London, Amsterdam and Antwerp.

The N.Y.K. s.s. **Fushimi Maru** (European line) left Singapore for Hongkong on September 21st, and is expected here on September 26th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Bellerophon (Blue Funnel), due October 13th.

Benmore (Ben Line), due Sept. 27th.

Changsha, due October 20th.

Empress of Russia, due Sept. 28th.

Helena (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 28th.

Manila (P. & O.), due to-day.

Morioka Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 28th.

Polyphemus (Blue Funnel), due October 6th.

President Wilson (P.M.), due Sept. 30th.

Protetious (Blue Funnel), due October 13th.

Sunka Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 24th.

Soudan (P. & O.), due to-day, 8 a.m.

Taiwan, due Sept. 30th.

Tangate (Blue Funnel), due October 13th.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN OVERSTRATEN"

will be despatched to

SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELL Direct.
30th September.

1st Class Fare to Singapore:—\$100.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers:

Single and double cabins.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For Freight and passage apply to:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LINE

Telephone Central No. 1574.

Agents.

U.S. SHIPPING BOARD AND
THE INDIA SERVICE.SHIPPING BUSINESS POOR AT
PRESENT.

The following extract is from the *Mail Times*:—

Because cargoes do not warrant it, the United States Shipping Board is unable to immediately resume the India service which Mr. Morton, Oriental manager of the Board, says, will be started again as soon as cargo tonnage from India, Straits Settlements and Indo-China is sufficient to make the service profitable. He has just returned from an inspection trip of that shipping field.

The Shipping Board will temporarily send American cargo carriers to such ports as have sufficient American-bound cargo to warrant the trips. This will be done until business improvements in the shipping district of India and Indo-China make a more complete service possible. Carrying direct from the United States to these ports will then be resumed, Mr. Morton stated. Mr. Morton declared that the ship subsidy would enable American ships to enter these fields and survive the period during which they might have to compete at a loss for trade which would eventually prove highly profitable. He also stated that the purchase of the additional ships needed for such a service would be made possible by the ship subsidy bill. Any small losses sustained at first in getting the trade, he said, would be negligible compared to the large profits which could be made under normal conditions in the Far East shipping field.

WEATHER REPORT.

Sept. 22nd, at 11.17.—Pressure has decreased considerably over N.E. Japan and slightly from Vladivostok to Weihaiwei. It has increased considerably from S.W. Japan to the Bonin and Izu Islands.

The typhoon which passed the Bonin on September 19th has moved to the E. of Hokkaido.

The anticyclone is now central near Weihaiwei. It is moving eastward.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. 22nd Sept., 1.83 inches.

Total since January 1st 65.0 inches, against an average of 73.37 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District:—

Hongkong to Cap Rock:—E. winds, fresh to moderate; overcast, rain.

Formosa Channel:—The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook:—The same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan:—The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 22nd.

	Previous Day	On Date	On Date
	at 3 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 9 p.m.
Barometer	29.78	29.85	29.86
Temperature	78	77	76
Humidity	64	56	91
Wind Direction	ESE	ESE	E
Force	5	5	4
Weather	—	org	org
Rain	—	4.2	0.00
Lowest open-air Temperature on 21st	—	83	—
Lowest open-air Temperature on 22nd	—	75	—

Place of Observation	Highest W.L. ever recorded	Lowest W.L. ever recorded	W.L. 16 Sept.	W.L. 17 Sept.	W.L. 20 Sept.
Wachow, W. River	+79.50	-8.43	—	—	—
Kongmoon, W. River	+14.70	-0.80	6.40	6.40	—
Linkonghow, N. River	+57.00	—	8.50	7.00	—
Samshai, N. River	+27.25	-5.00	6.30	5.00	—
Shaklung, E. River	+15.15	-0.98	4.50	3.90	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 21st — 83

Lowest open-air Temperature on 22nd — 75

Engineer-in-Chief.

Engineer-in-Chief.

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CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—24th September, 1922, 15th Sunday after Trinity.
 Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.)—Matins (11 a.m.); Responses, Psalms, Venite, Barnaby (11); Psalms, 38 Hayes, Woodward, Monk; Te Deum, Oakeley in F.; Benedictus, Barnaby (2nd morning); Anthem, "O Sacred Head"; Hallel; Hymn, 193.

N.E.—Psalms 82, verses 1, 5, 8, 13, 20, 24, 37, 37, 48, 50 in unison.

Hymn 193, verses 1 (1st half), 3 (2nd half) in unison.

Heading Service (12 noon); Evensong (6 p.m.)—Responses, Psalms 84 Hayeswood, Magnificat, Macfarren; Nunc Dimittis, Monk; Hymns 260, 290, 19.

N.E.—Psalms 84, verses 1, 4, 8, 13 in unison.

Hymns 260, verses 1, 3, 5 in unison.

Hymn 290, verses 1, 4, 6 in unison.

Hymn 19, verses 1, 3, 5 in unison.

PEAK CHURCH.—Holy Communion (8.15 a.m.); Evensong (8 p.m.).

Union Church (Kennedy Road).—Sunday Services: September 24th.

Morning Service at 11 o'clock—Hymns 315, 180, 747, 148, 554.

Evening Service at 6 o'clock—Hymns 332, 235, 583, 608, 683.

Preacher:—Rev. L. Gordon Phillips, D.D.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, MacDonnell Road, below Bowen Road.

Train Station, Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday 5.45 p.m. [193]

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS SERVICES ASSOCIATION.

(RUBENH MISION CHURCH, BONHAM RD.)

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24th, at 7.30 p.m.

Hymns 215.—"The Church's one Foundation."

417.—"Thy Kingdom come, O God."

Anthem.—Lord God of Abraham.

Soloist.—Dr. John Fenton, Ph.D.

Preacher.—Rev. W. T. Featherstone, B.A. (Headmaster, Diocesan Boys' School).

Subject.—"The Position of the Modern Churchman."

[193]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM	Matsumoto Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ	City of Lincoln	Brit.	The Nippon Line, Limited	On 26th inst.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Slavie Prince	Brit.	Prince Line	End of inst.
SAN FRANCISCO	Dowry	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 10th Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	President Wilson	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 4th Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	China	Am.	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 27th Nov., at Noon.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Empress Canada	Brit.	Canadian Pacific S.S. Ltd.	About 23rd inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Shidzuoka Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 30th inst., at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 17th Oct.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Butterfield & Swire	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 5th Oct.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Canadian Pacific S.S. Ltd.	Brit.	Canadian Pacific S.S. Ltd.	On 11th Oct.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd.	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd.	About 23rd Oct.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Messageries Maritimes	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 25th inst., at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 2nd Oct.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Butterfield & Swire	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 25th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Butterfield & Swire	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 10th Oct.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 24th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Butterfield & Swire	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 17th Oct., at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 27th inst., at 11 a.m.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd.	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th inst., at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 30th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Messageries Maritimes	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	About 25th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Butterfield & Swire	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Oct., at 4 p.m.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 29th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 26th inst., at 2 p.m.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th Oct.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd.	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	About 29th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Messageries Maritimes	Brit.	Messageries Maritimes	On 25th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd.	Brit.	P. & O. S. S. Co., Ltd.	About 5th Oct.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Butterfield & Swire	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 23rd inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 6th Oct., at Noon.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Butterfield & Swire	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	About 24th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 24th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst., at Noon.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Butterfield & Swire	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 26th inst., at 1 p.m.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Brit.	Douglas Laprak & Co.	On 26th inst., at 1 p.m.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at 3 p.m.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Struthers & Barry	Brit.	Struthers & Barry	On 25th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, & HONGKONG	Butterfield & Swire	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 26th inst., at D.L.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

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Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

From	Arrive	From	Due
Hongkong	Vancouver	Oceania	Sagard.
Empress Canada	Sept. 23	Oct. 9	Oct. 10
Empress Russia	Oct. 5	Oct. 23	Oct. 17
Empress Australia	Oct. 25	Nov. 18	Nov. 6
Empress Asia	Nov. 2	Nov. 20	Nov. 30
Empress Canada	Nov. 18	Dec. 4	Dec. 5
Empress Russia	Nov. 30	Dec. 18	Dec. 19

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OUTWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... 20th Oct. ... Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF SYDNEY" ... 10th Oct. ... London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Glasgow.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "CITY OF PARIS" ... mid. Dec. ... Marseilles & London.
 S.S. "CITY OF YORK" ... beg. Feb. ... Marseilles & London.
 S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" ... mid. March ... Marseilles & London.
 S.S. "CITY OF POONA" ... mid. April ... Marseilles & London.

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars apply to—

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Joint Service of the

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AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "CITY OF LINCOLN" ... via Suez Canal ... 26th Sept.
 S.S. "ANTIOCHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 3rd Oct.
 S.S. "CITY OF MELBOURNE" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Oct.
 S.S. "AGAMEMNON" ... via Suez Canal ... 17th Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG;
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES**

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

MAIL SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOREA, YOKOHAMA	"AZAY LE RIDEAU" ... 15,000 ... On or about 29th Sept.	29th Sept.
YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 12th Oct.	12th Oct.
MANCHURIAN, via HAI-PHONG, RAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"ANGKOR" ... 15,000 ... On or about 3rd Oct.	3rd Oct.
	"ANGKOR" ... 15,000 ... On or about 17th Oct.	17th Oct.
	"ANGKOR" ... 15,000 ... On or about 31st Oct.	31st Oct.
	"AZAY LE RIDEAU" ... 20,000 ... On or about 14th Nov.	14th Nov.

COMMERCIAL LINE

"LE ST. LOUIS" ... About 20th Sept.
 "LE DE MISSISSY" ... Mid-Oct.
 "COM. RAMEL" ... 1st part Nov.
 "COM. RAMEL" ... 1st part Dec.

ALSO SERVICE TO BORDEAUX (ON APPLICATION)

For further particulars, etc., apply to
CONSIGNATION—TRANSHIPMENT—
REPRESENTATION:
Telephone Central 102.A. JOHARD,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodations for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fast in steamer, Saloons and excellent cuisine.

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SWATOW AMOY & FOOCHOW

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(Outgoing 9 or 12 Days)

HAIRING	HAIRING	HAIRING
HAIRING	HAIRING	HAIRING
HAIRING	HAIRING	HAIRING

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

SS	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOUTHERN" "MACEDONIA"	6,596 10,512	24th Sept., noon 27th Sept., 11 a.m.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay (Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp)
"KALYAN" "SICILIA"	8,937 6,705	11th Oct. 16th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp (Singapore, Penang, Colombo, & Bombay)
"MANTUA" "DONGOLA"	11,000 8,066	25th Oct. 28th Nov.	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NANKIN" "KARMA"	7,000 9,000	22nd Nov. 6th Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMA" "KARMA"	9,000 9,000	27th Dec. 10th Jan., 1923	Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMA" "KARMA"	7,880 6,580	24th Jan. 24th Feb.	do.
"KARMA" "KARMA"	6,580 6,580	21st Feb. 21st Feb.	do.
"KARMA" "KARMA"	6,580 6,580	21st Feb. 21st Feb.	do.
"KARMA" "KARMA"	6,580 6,580	21st Feb. 21st Feb.	do.
"KARMA" "KARMA"	6,580 6,580	21st Feb. 21st Feb.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS

"TORILLA"	5,206	24th Sept., 11 a.m.	Madras via Singapore.
"JANUS"	4,842	29th Sept.	Calcutta via Singapore & Penang.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	4,000	4th Oct.	Manila, Iloilo, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
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Frequent connections from Australia with the following—
 The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, etc.
 The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. (San Francisco, etc.)
 The N. & W. Steamship Co.'s Steamers to London via the Cape.
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"MANTUA"	10,402	25th Sept., D.L.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"SICILIA"	6,705	2nd Oct.	Shanghai
"DONGOLA"	8,066	28th Oct.	Shanghai & Japan
"ST. ALBANS"	6,069	9th Oct.	Japan

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Hong Kong must deliver their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
 First Cabin Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta via Hongkong and Madras in the case of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
 All Cabins are fitted with electric fans free of charge.
 Parcels weighing not more than 25 lb. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
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O. S. K.

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SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 25th Sept., D.L.	
SWATOW & RANGKOK	"KINGYUAN"	On 25th Sept., Noon	
SAIGON	"NINGPO"	On 26th Sept., 3 p.m.	
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 26th Sept., D.L.	
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIPOH"	On 26th Sept., 7 a.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW"	On 26th Sept., 4 p.m.	
SAIGON	"HANYANG"	On 27th Sept., 9 a.m.	
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SHANEI"	On 28th Sept., Noon	
SWATOW & AMOY	"KUNGHOW"	On 28th Sept., 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On 30th Sept., 4 p.m.	
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUAN"	On 1st Oct., Noon	

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"PRESIDENT TAFT"	Oct. 14th	Nov. 5th
"PRESIDENT LINCOLN"	Oct. 26th	Nov. 19th

Sailings and Fares Subject to change without Notice.

HONGKONG-CALCUTTA SERVICE

SINGAPORE AND PENANGI, CEBU.

SS. "LAKE CITANO"	Sept. 21st
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